The CAROLINA FARMER

Owned by North Carolina's Rural Electric Cooperatives / June 1963

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'Hot Line' Crew at Work
See Page 13

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Food security is yours with every FRIGIDAIRE freezer

A smokehouse hung with meat and game. In the root cellar, barrels of apples, bins of potatoes, shelves lined with preserves put up in season. In the days of our ancestors, that was a wonderful feeling. That was "food security."

Today, a Frigidaire freezer is your smokehouse, springhouse and pantry all in one. When you have one, the harvest is always in, the meats plentiful, the larder full. Today, when you have a Frigidaire food freezer, you have true "food security"—because Frigidaire freezers have the famous Meter-Miser.

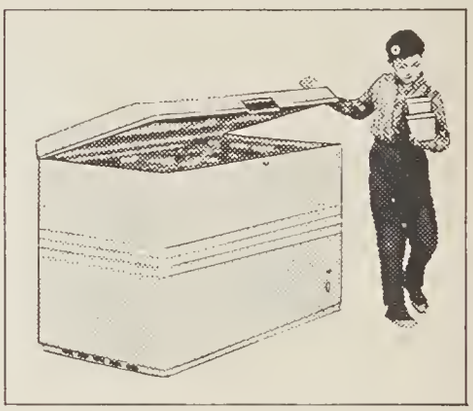
Every Frigidaire Freezer has the Meter-Miser, the reliable source of constant cold

The Meter-Miser is a miracle of design—one of the simplest refrigeration mechanisms ever built. Only 3 moving parts—yet really efficient, really economical. It gives you the steady zero-zone cold that protects the quality and flavor of frozen foods. It gives you "food security" for the meats, the vegetables, all the good things you store in your Frigidaire freezer. Frigidaire regards the Meter-Miser as so important, it is completely sealed in steel and oiled for life.

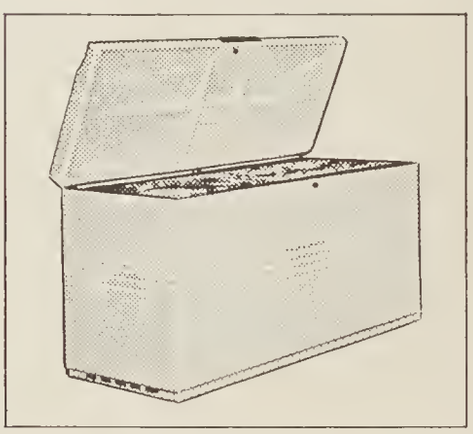
Frigidaire quality costs no more

Large, small, chest, or upright, every Frigidaire freezer has the Meter-Miser, the reliable source of constant zero-zone cold—plus rugged steel construction, finest cold-holding insulation. Now, when all this Frigidaire quality and dependability costs no more, wouldn't you say a Frigidaire food freezer is the only sensible one to buy? The great name in refrigeration at no extra cost. Frigidaire freezers. Products of General Motors.

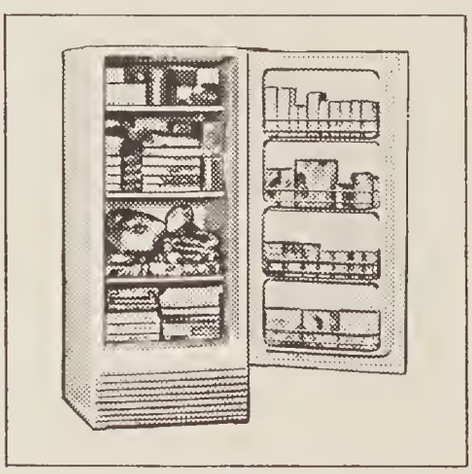
UFPI-17-63/Fashion-fresh 1963 styling! Frost-Proof system means no defrosting ever! Space galore! 590 lbs. worth! Sliding basket-drawer puts items at your fingertips.



CFB-14/Feature-filled Chest! Ideal where floor space is no problem. A budget-buy; holds 473 lbs. ■ For greater capacity with same exterior dimensions: CFF-17 (577 lbs.).



CFB-20/Mammoth of the Chests! Stores 684 lbs.! Counter-balanced lid for easy lifting. Two slide-aside storage baskets. Quick-freeze shelf (all chest freezer models).



UFD-10-63/Thrifty and 336 lbs. big! Shelves galore—3 of them refrigerated for fast freezing; 4 door shelves, all extra roomy. Plus magnetic door seals (all models). ■ Also available: Compact model UFD-12-63 (404 lbs.).

UFD-14-63/Plenty of room to shop around in this pop ular 481-lb. freezer! Three shelves refrigerated for fas fast freezing. And the extra-deep door shelves have remov able fronts for easy cleaning (all models). Built-in lock

UFPD-12-63/Thriftiest Frost-Proof freezer! No defrost ing. 412 lbs. Bulky-bin bottom shelf for large packages. A shelves are full-width, full-depth, fully usable (all models

UFD-21F/Mammoth Upright! Big 718 lb. capacity Twin sliding basket-drawers lift out for easy cleaning. Al 5 full-width, full-depth shelves have square corners. Mean more space! Adjustable Cold Control (all models).

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LUMBERTON
Thompson Electric Co.

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Griffin TV and Appliance

MEBANE
James Electric & Furniture Co.

MONROE
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Holloway Music Store

MORGANTON
Alman-Hayes Furniture Co.
Union Hardware Co., Inc.

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Mount Gilead Hardware

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NEWTON
Rhyne Hardware Co.

NORLINA
E. G. Hecht & Sons

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SALEMBURG
Royal & Warren Hardware

SALISBURY
City Furniture & Appliance Co.
Hardiman & Son, Inc.

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Dunn Furniture Co. of Selma

SMITHFIELD
Denton F. Lee Electronics-Appliances

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Johnston Furniture Co.

TABOR CITY
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Wallace Hardware & Machinery Co.

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Radio-TV Center

WASHINGTON
O'Neil Electric Co.

WEST JEFFERSON
Burgess Furniture Store

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Carolina Home & Auto Supply

WILKESBORO
Gray Bros. Furniture Co.

WILSON
Refrigeration & Appliances, Inc.

'Hold Still, Little Fish'

As the boy said to the fish he caught: "Little fish, hold still; all I intend to do is gut you."

That just about summarizes what opponents of rural electrification were trying to do to electric co-ops in both Raliegh and Washington early this month.

What's more—at least in Washington—they admitted it.

In the North Carolina House of Representatives, co-op opponents tried—unsuccessfully—to amend H.B. 426 to the disadvantage of cooperatives. Fortunately, most House members saw through the proposals. Rep. Hugh Johnson of Duplin County rose to point out that the House should recognize one amendment for what it was: "A little catfish amendment."

In the U. S. House of Representatives—ironically, only two days later—REA opponents were seeking to amend the Agricultural Appropriations bill so as to severely limit REA loan funds.

One amendment led a congressman to say that it reminded him of the story of the boy and his little fish.

And the amendment's backer replied, "That is right . . . No question about it."!

At least that representative was honest about it. But there are countless more who cry, "REA has done a fine job, BUT . . .", when all they want is for rural electric cooperatives to lie still—just long enough to be gutted.

The CAROLINA FARMER

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COVER—This is what you call a rea "close-up" view of linemen at work replacing a broken insulator (o something). The photo was take during a linemen's training schoo at Sanford. The camera was provid ed by Rolliflex, the film by Kodak and the trip up in the little bucke (see photo on page 13) was through the courtesy of John Myers of Mc Cabe-Power Body Co. Nervousness was provided by photographer Dick Pence.

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TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

By J. C. Brown Jr.

Rural People Respond to Challenge

RURAL PEOPLE have responded strongly to the challenges the private power companies have forced to the front during the current session of the General Assembly.

Latest tribute to the tireless devotion many folks have for the rural electric cooperatives came in the House of Representatives on June 18. On that day rural electric supporters were able to convince their legislators that it was not in the best interest of rural electrics—or the public at large—for cooperatives to have to obtain Utilities Commission approval before building generating facilities.

By a 64-43 vote, the House adopted an amendment which eliminated that provision from the General Statutes Commission report as altered by the public utilities committees of the House and Senate.

A Senate-House conference committee was appointed to iron out the differences between the two houses. Their report, which accepted the House amendment, was unanimously adopted by both bodies.

AT PRESS time, several pieces of legislation—including the General Statutes Commission rewriting of utilities laws—were apparently settled as the General Assembly headed toward adjournment.

H.B. 426, which deals with the problem of municipal annexation of co-op territory, had passed the House, but then was killed by a Senate committee.

Another bill—an anti-co-op proposal that would restrict electric co-ops to serving only those loads the power company doesn't want—apparently died in the Senate.

Record votes of House and Senate action on matters vitally affecting your cooperative are shown on pages 8, 9 and 24 of this issue.

★

Generating Ability Vital

MOST—BUT not all—of the controversial items in the General Statutes Commission report were out of the bill by the time it reached the floors of the Senate and the House.

The big item as far as rural electrics and municipal electric system swere concerned was the provision calling for approval of generating facilties by the Utilities Commission.

If this measure had become law, it would have meant that co-ops would lose most of their bargaining power when it comes to negotiating with the private power companies for wholesale power. It is the *right* to generate your own electricity that gives your cooperative a tool to use in keeping rates down. *(Continued on next page)*

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance
to rural electric co-op members

(Continued from page 5)

If the power companies had succeeded in getting the measure passed, the then could have hamstrung efforts for cooperative generation before th Commission and through the courts. This is now happening in at least eigh other states. Generation cooperatives are being forced to fight long an costly legal battles before they can build their own generating plants.

When the generation matter came up before committees of the Hou and Senate recently, a power company spokesman claimed that the measu was needed to "protect the public from expensive and unnecessary duplic tion of electric facilities."

He said the need for the law has arisen because REA is making bad ge eration loans under the present administration. He said the problem w not apparent under the former administration.

But the two examples of "bad loans" he cited destroyed his case. Both- one a loan in Illinois and the other one in Maryland—were made by th former administration!

★

REA Funds Pass House

THE FIGHT for REA loan fund authorization had carried half-way throug Congress early this month. The USDA Appropriation Bill—which contai ed the loan authorization—passed the House of Representatives and w sent to the Senate.

Regular electric loan funds were reduced from $350 million in the budg request to $275 million—but the contingency fund was raised from $ million to $150 million. Contingency funds become available if the need proved to the Budget Bureau.

A committee report on REA loan funds instructed the REA Administrat to take specific steps to obtain from the power companies a "reasonabl wholesale power contract before making any loans for generation and tran missions.

The report also said dual-rate contracts offered by power companies a pear to be "unjustified," and that they are an invitation for the electric c operatives to seek G&T loans.

The report's detail in dealing with G&T loans can be credited to th vicious power company attack which 13 utility tycoons brought before th appropriations hearings last April.

Rep. Frank J. Becker (N.Y.), who has introduced several bills to hi the REA interest rate, offered an amendment on the House floor to c loan funds by $425—to zero. It was defeated by a teller vote of 140-53.

Rep. Robert H. Michel (Ill.), who earlier had introduced a new bill calli for hearings on G&T loans and limitation of the 2 percent interest rate distribution co-ops, proposed an amendment cutting out $25 million. Th failed 111-84.

Becker came back with another proposal to knock out the contingen fund of $150-million. A voice vote killed this.

THE FRONT PORCH by Dick Reece

"Swifties" have swept the country.

By way of background, the new "game" is named after that adventurous boy hero, Tom Swift. Tom, as you may recall, had a way saying things adverbially. 'Let's go," Tom said bravely. r "Be careful," Tom said appre-ensively.)

"Swifties" go one step farther: ou relate the adverb to what has en said. Examples that are mak-g the rounds include:

"Watch out for the spear," he id pointedly.

"Be careful where you're swing-g that sword," Captain Hook id offhandedly.

All that remains for me to do to relate "Swifties" to rural ectrification. (We could call em "Shockies," maybe!)

Here, then, are my nominations r "Swifties" for rural electrifi-tion. Perhaps you can think of me others; that's the fun of e game—anyone can play.

"We have 4,300 miles of line," the manager said expansively.

"Watch out for that bare wire," the lineman said shockingly.

"I like this new security light," the farmer said brightly.

"Electric heat can't be beat," he said warmly.

"Some of our power comes from Kerr Dam," he said transmissively.

"REA loans must be repaid to the U. S. government," he said interestingly.

"I love this new air conditioner," she said coolly.

And for the homemaker's department, we could throw in these (courtesy Carolina Homemaker Editor Jennie Layne):

"Did you forget to put the sugar on this grapefruit," he said sourly.

"Aren't these peaches a little green?" she asked tartly.

"Never could eat tomatoes; they give me the hives," he said acidly.

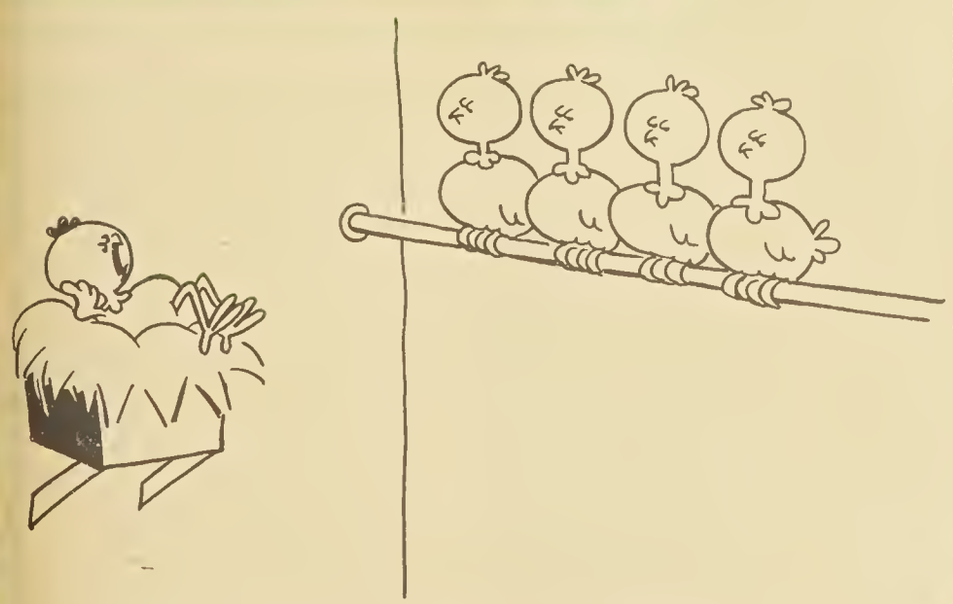
"This new wool dress makes me itch," she said sheepishly.

"I like my electric freezer," she said icily.

All of which leads me to say (pensively): "Writing this column takes a lot of thought."

Anyway, long live Tom Swift.

GERTRUDE by Ted Trogdon



". . . And stop calling me 'Chicken'!"

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

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makes electric heat happen
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THE DEALER WHO DISPLAYS IT SELLS A PRODUCT YOU CAN'T

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SMELL
HEAR
OR TASTE

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Why? Because Hagan authorized dealers are specialists in electric comfort heating. They do the whole job—wiring, installation of electric heating units and proper insulation to assure you maximum comfort at minimum operating cost. We call them Package Dealers because they install the whole comfort package.

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DELPHOS, OHIO

The Legislative Front

H.B. 426 Passed by House

I WORE out a car getting rural electrification. I'll wear out another saving it."

That comment by an electric cooperative member typified action of rural people fighting to protect their ability to serve themselves with low-cost electric power.

Cooperative members, directors, managers, attorneys—and friends—shuttled in and out of Raleigh last month and early this month, working hard to gain and hold votes favorable to consumers.

One group of co-op members returned home late one night only to find an urgent request for them to return to Raleigh. They drove over 200 miles early the next morning to be on hand when a crucial vote was taken in the Senate.

At this writing in early June, here's what the box score was on rural electrification issues in the General Assembly:

—**H.B. 426,** which defines the rights of electric cooperatives in annexed areas, passed the House of Representatives by a resounding 68-42 vote.

—**An attempt** to delete a feature objectionable to electric cooperatives and municipal electric systems in a Senate bill narrowly failed.

—**Still awaiting** action were an assortment of bills unfavorable to rural electrification and another — H.B. 816 — which is backed by cooperatives as a solution to duplication of facilities problems. Among the bills which attack cooperatives is one introduced by Sen. Richard Long of Person County, which has been reported favorably by the Senate Public Utilities Committee. The bill would force the sale of co-op facilities in annexed areas, severely limit a co-op's ability to serve all loads in its territory, and would encourage the transformation of electric cooperatives into "stock companies."

H.B. 426, introduced by Rep. Carl Venters of Onslow County and 30 other representatives, allows cooperatives to remain in annexed areas for six years. It also gives them a right to obtain a franchise from the cities for longer periods, and establishes a commission to determine a reasonable basis on which electric membership corporations might pay local and state taxes.

Rep. Carl Venters

The bill survived a flurry parliamentary maneuvers a crippling amendments and w sent on to the Senate. The 68- vote for the bill was considered major triumph for rural electri cation. (See page 9 for summa of voting on H.B. 426.)

The first test for the bill ca on an attempt to have it referr to the House Finance Committ for further study. Bill backe fought off the action on a 55- standing vote.

The next day the bill pass second reading by a 57-40 roll c vote after one crippling amer ment was defeated. Final a proval came June 4. On that d the bill survived its last maj test when an amendment whi would have gutted the bill w turned down.

Two days later the acti turned to the Senate floor. S. 116 (embodying the infamo General Statutes Commissi report) came to the floor. T controversial "buy-out" pr vision was already missi from the bill, but cooperati and municipal backers made attempt to delete a section 62-110(b) — which would r quire rural electrics and mun cipal systems to obtain Utiliti Commission approval befo building generating plants.

Sen. Hector MacLean Robeson County introduced t amendment, pointing out th Section 62-110(b) would depri co-ops and municipals of the bargaining power when th deal with the power compani for wholesale power.

After a close standing vot Senate President Clarence Sto announced that "the amendme

(Continued on page 10)

House Vote on H. B. 426

Voting Key

Y—Yes X—Paired Against
N—No P—Present
F—Paired For O—Not Voting
Favorable votes are shown in color.

Name and County	First Roll Call	Second Roll Call
adgley, Guilford	N	N
ahnson, Forsyth	N	N
ailey, Washington	N	Y
aker, Pasquotank	Y	Y
arbee, Nash	Y	N
ebber, Alexander	Y	Y
ennett, Carteret	Y	Y
ennett, Yancey	Y	Y
ritt, Johnson	Y	Y
ritt, Robeson	N	N
rooks, Durham	N	N
unn, Wake	N	N
urden, Bertie	Y	Y
alder, New Hanover	N	N
arroll, Guilford	Y	Y
hase, Wayne	Y	Y
oggins, Wake	N	N
ooper, Graham	Y	Y
raford, Buncombe	N	N
aniels, Dare	Y	Y
avis, Lenoir	Y	Y
elamar, Pamlico	Y	Y
olley, Gaston	N	N
rummond, Forsyth	N	N
gles, Edgecome	Y	Y
ird, Gaston	N	N
liss, Alamance	N	N
ans, Chowan	Y	Y
ans, Mecklenburg	N	N
rbes, Pitt	Y	Y
lifianakis, Durham	N	N
aringer, Mecklenburg	N	N
arner, Randolph	N	N
odwin, Gates	F	Y
een, Bladen	Y	Y
eenwood, Buncombe	X	N
egory, Halifax	Y	Y
mrick, Forsyth	X	N
rding, Yadkin	O	N
rgett, Jones	Y	Y
rriss, Rowan	N	N
wfield, Union	Y	Y
nley, Cumberland	Y	Y

Name and County	First Roll Call	Second Roll Call
Hicks, Mecklenburg	N	N
High, Cumberland	P	P
Hill, Catawba	N	N
Holshouser, Watauga	Y	F
Horton, Greene	Y	Y
Hunter, Richmond	N	Y
Isaac, Avery	O	Y
Jernigan, Hertford	Y	Y
Johnson, Alleghany	O	F
Johnson, Duplin	Y	Y
Jones, Ashe	Y	Y
Kerr, Warren	O	Y
Kiser, Scotland	N	N
Lacy, Guilford	X	X
Lane, Perquimans	Y	Y
Leatherman, Lincoln	Y	Y
Leatherwood, Swain	Y	Y
Leonard, Transylvania	N	N
Lupton, Hyde	F	Y
Mabe, Harnett	Y	Y
Martin, Davie	Y	Y
McFadyen, Hoke	F	Y
McMillan, Robeson	Y	Y
McMillan, Wake	O	N
Messer, Haywood	Y	Y
Moody, Chatham	Y	Y
Murphy, Pender	Y	Y
Newman, Sampson	Y	Y
O'Hanlon, Cumberland	P	Y
Osteen, Guilford	N	N
Owens, Rutherford	Y	Y
Palmer, Cleveland	N	N
Phipps, Orange	Y	Y
Pickard, Alamance	N	N
Pope, Iredell	Y	Y
Poteat, Mitchell	F	Y
Quinn, Cabarrus	X	O
Ragsdale, Onslow	Y	Y
Ramsey, Madison	Y	Y
Ramsey, Person	N	N
Randall, Henderson	N	N
Reid, Surry	Y	Y
Roberson, Martin	Y	Y

Name and County	First Roll Call	Second Roll Call
Rodenbough, Stokes	N	N
Sawyer, Currituck	Y	Y
Saxon, Mecklenburg	N	N
Sermons, Beaufort	F	Y
Simpson, Burke	N	X
Snyder, Davidson	Y	Y
Speed, Franklin	Y	Y
Stockton, Macon	O	O
Story, McDowell	X	N
Strickland, Wilkes	N	N
Swan, Polk	N	N
Tate, Caldwell	Y	Y
Taylor, Anson	Y	Y
Thornburg, Jackson	Y	Y
Uzzell, Rowan	N	N
Vaughan, Rockingham	N	N
Venters, Onslow	Y	Y
Vogler, Mecklenburg	X	N
Wallace, Montgomery	N	X
Watkins, Granville	X	Y
West, Cherokee	N	N
West, Clay	N	Y
White, Tyrrell	Y	Y
Whitehurst, Craven	Y	Y
Whitley, Stanly	F	F
Wicker, Lee	Y	Y
Williamson, Brunswick	Y	Y
Williamson, Columbus	Y	Y
Wilson, Caswell	F	Y
Wood, Camden	Y	Y
Woodard, Northampton	Y	Y
Woodard, Wilson	N	N
Zollicoffer, Vance	N	N

Vote Totals

First Roll Call: Yes—57; No—40; Paired For—7; Paired Against—7; Present—2; Not Voting—6.

Second Roll Call: Yes—68; No—42; Paired For—3; Paired Against—3; Present—1; Not Voting—2.

(Mr. Blue as Speaker does not vote except in case of tie.)

TESTIFYING ON UTILITIES BILLS—Bob Scott, N. C. State Grange, Ernest Ball, N. C. League of Municipalities, and Charles Russell, N. C. Farm Bureau, testify against restrictions in generating ability of co-ops and municipal systems.

has failed" and proceeded on to other business. About 10 minutes later, Senator Perry Martin of Northampton County asked Stone what the count on the vote was, noting that the President hadn't reported it. Stone replied that it was 22-22 and "the chair broke the tie."

The President ruled a motion by Martin requesting reconsideration of the vote "out of order," noting that only a member voting on the winning side could make such a motion. Martin argued that since there was a tie vote, he thought any member could make such a motion.

The following day, however, Senator Luther Hamilton of Carteret County, who voted against the amendment, moved that the

(Continued on page 24)

REID THOMPSON, General counsel for Carolina Power and Light, and—as a member of the General Statutes Commission—one of the authors of the rural electric "buy-out" proposal, lashes out at Co-operatives before the House and Senate public utilities committees.

Senate Vote on Amendment to S.B. 116

Key

Y—Yes
N—No
F—Paired For
X—Paired Against
O—Not Voting

Favorable votes are shown in colo

Name and County

Aydlett, Pasquotank
Bailey, Yancey
Belk, Mecklenburg
Brantley, Polk
Clark, Lincoln
Crew, Halifax
Currie, Durham
Forsyth, Cherokee
Garriss, Montgomery
Gurganus, Martin
Hamilton, Carteret
Hanes, Forsyth
Harrington, Bertie
Hatcher, Burke
Hollowell, Gaston
Horton, Chatham
Humber, Pitt
James, Richmond
Johnston, Ashe
Jolly, Franklin
Jones, Rutherford
Jordan, Wake
Kirby, Wilson
Long, Person
MacLean, Robeson
Martin, Northampton
Meares, Columbus
Midgett, Hyde
Mills, Anson
Morgan, Harnett
Propst, Cabarrus
Saunders, Moore
Scott, Alamance
Seay, Rowan
Shelton, Edgecombe
Simmons, Duplin
Snow, Surry
Stikeleather, Buncombe
Story, Wilkes
Strong, Guilford
Walton, Brunswick
Warren, Wayne
White, Lenoir
Whitley, Johnston
Williams, Stanly
Yates, Haywood
Yow, New Hanover

Totals: Yes—20; No—25; Paired for—Paired against—1; not voting—2.

Training for Tomorrow

The demand for specially trained personnel is rapidly increasing as North Carolina expands its industrial development. This demand will be met in part by the remarkable system of Industrial Education Centers which has sprung up across the state.

By DICK PENCE

There's one thing that commencement speakers have made quite clear to this year's crop of high school graduates: Specialized training is a must to meet the increasing technology of our time.

And North Carolina's high school graduates—as well as employed adults—have an opportunity to gain that added know-how—an opportunity that isn't available in most other states.

At 20 sites across the state—from Wilmington to Asheville—the need for specialized training is being met through a relatively new and remarkable system of schools—the Industrial Education Centers.

These new centers came into being largely because of the changing socio-economic pattern in the Tar Heel state. Automation is leaving fewer and fewer on-the-farm opportunities and an added emphasis on new and expanded industry is requiring more and more people with specialized job skills.

A youngster who finds there is no longer a place for him on the farm might find things pretty tough if he goes off to the city in an attempt to find employment. That's where the IECs come into the picture.

A myriad of courses of study and subjects are available to train young men and women in nearly every conceivable occupation. The aim of these schools is to prepare these young people for these specialized occupations, and to help employed people improve their job performances with additional training.

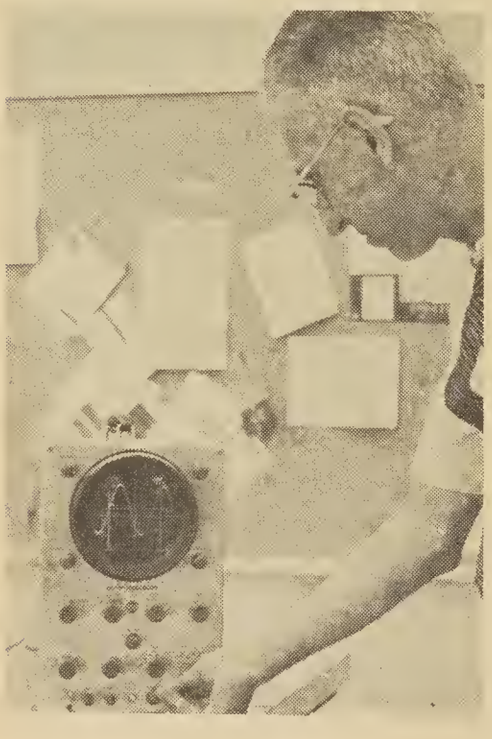
Courses at the school are tuition-free. The only cost to the student is for books and supplies. This usually runs to about $7.50 a month for full-time students.

Most of the Centers are geared to job opportunities and training needs in their specific areas. Some

(Continued on next page)

A good library is the basis for any education—technical or otherwise. Here, W. A. Martin, superintendent of the Lee County IEC at Stanford, examines one of the many books in the libarary.

Clifford Sloan, student at the Lee Center, works on a mechanical drafting problem in one of the spacious, well-equipped labs.



Ted Baroody, teacher in electronics, demonstrates an oscilloscope, an example of the modern equipment used.

offer classes which will serve the entire state.

Typical of these new schools is the Lee County Industrial Education Center, located at Sanford. There a student can take training in Agricultural Business, Electronics Technology, Mechaniçal Drafting, Design Technology, Mechanical Technology, Practical Nursing, Automotive Mechanics, Drafting, Farm Machinery Mechanics, Heating and Air Conditioning Service, Welding, or Radio and TV Service.

Inside the modern new building at the Lee Center are the tools and equipment needed to learn how to do the right job. Auto mechanics, for instance, can train on exactly the same type of machines that are found in the most modern shop.

Spacious laboratories provide ideal learning environment in such areas as practical nursing or drafting. Thousands of dollars worth of modern manufacturing equipment are available for teaching the machinist trade.

What's more, the student can take this training at any time of the year (the school operates on a year-round quarter system), or at nearly any hour (classes start at 8 a.m. and continue through the evening hours).

This makes instruction available to almost everyone who might be able to benefit from it—including those who have yet to start their first job as well as those who have been on the job for years.

As Lee County IEC Superintendent W. A. Martin points out, these centers try to do more for the student than simply teach him how to operate a machine. "Like any other educational institution," he says, "we try to graduate a well-rounded student—one who has the necessary background to accept additional repsonsibilities and opportunities."

A glance at the course of study for Agricultural Business, as an example, shows this to be true. In addition to courses in plant science or farm electrification, students are required to take three quarters of English as well

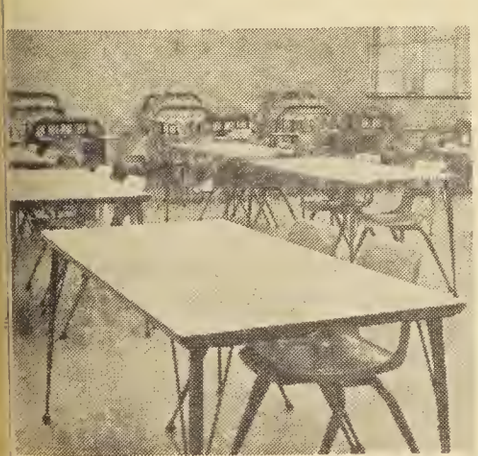
Superintendent Martin points out how this ghostly piece of equipment can be used to good advantage in nursing classes.

IEC counselors, with the help of publications like this one, try to help untrained people find a technical line they will be fitted to.

as courses in business and management—and they have to write a thesis!

The need for these centers becomes apparent when you look at figures in the North Carolina Study of Skilled and Technical Manpower Requirements compiled by the Bureau of Employment Security Research. They say that another 232,954 workers will be needed by the state's industries in the next three years. Of these, approximately 34,340 must be skilled tradesmen and technicians.

Everyone can't go to college, so it's obvious that the Industrial Education Centers will have to pick up the slack in preparing young people for space-age opportunities.



A view of the modern practical nursing laboratory at the Lee County IEC.

'Hot Lines'

An outstanding example of how our Industrial Education Centers can be used to improve technology and promote safety is the "Hot-Line School" held at the Lee County IEC.

The school, sponsored by Tarheel Electric in cooperation with the Lee Industrial Education Center and the Trade and Industrial Division of the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, gives cooperative linemen a chance to learn how to use new methods and tools.

As shown by the pictures on this page, primary emphasis at the school is put on "doing." Each lineman actually goes through all the necessary steps in making repairs on a "hot" or energized line.

Besides promoting safety, the school helps bring about better service—linemen learn to make repairs without having to shut off electricity.

A Seldom-Told Story

By ORVILLE L. FREEMAN

Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture

IT has been said that "the story of American agriculture is the biggest unreported story in the nation today."

The great majority of Americans are unaware of the bargain they get for the tax dollars being spent on agriculture. They are unaware that much of the USDA budget benefits the consumer more than the farmer.

In the past decade the rate of productivity per farm worker has increased more than three times as much as that of the worker in industry. This productivity of American agriculture is a tremendous national asset—the envy of all the world.

The American consumer has the best, the most, and the finest variety of food of anyone in the world. This is accomplished by about 10 percent of our total national work force as compared to nearly 50 percent in Russia. One American farmer feeds 27 other people. A Communist China farmer feeds two—when he's lucky. A Russian farmer raises enough for five people.

Abundant Food

Other great stories could be told about our great agricultural productivity.

One is that we can buy all this abundant food at lower prices than can be found in any other country. The average American consumer spends 19 percent of his spendable income for food while the figure is 30 percent in England, 31 percent in France, 45 percent in Italy, 46 percent in Japan and around 50 percent in Communist countries where the diet is mostly starch.

The second great story of our productivity is the one of national and international security.

Food is our most potent and most effective instrument for peace. In this cold war struggle to capture men's minds, hunger is the toughest obstacle standing in the way of peace and freedom. As long as there is hunger there can be no real freedom, no lasting peace.

When the history of this era of emerging nations is written, it will not be the missiles, the bombs, the military might that will be remembered—but the Food for Peace program made possible by less than a million and a half commercial family farmers of America. Our great abundance of food and fiber—produced and shared by America—will be the great and dramatic story of our time.

Seldom Told

But, strangely, these stories are seldom told by the American press. Stranger still, there are those—those who should know better—who advocate drastic changes in our farm family system of agriculture—changing it to the point of eliminating farm families. They would do this in the face of irrefutable proof that ours is the most efficient and most independent system of agriculture in the world.

They would accomplish this with the quickest and surest way they know—by abolishing all price and production farm programs. They would withdraw from the family farmer any possibility of effective bargaining in the market place—any possibility of supply management—the two things vitally necessary for the economic survival of the family farmer.

And it is ironical—even tragic—that the people who would have the most to lose immediately and directly—the small town press and small town businessmen—are often the most vocal and most vigorous in their opposition to farm programs. It is difficult to blame the individual in the big metropolitan areas for their lack of understanding of agriculture or even of their misplaced resentment of agricultural programs. They know only what the press has told them—which is not very much—and what there is, is often incomplete and slanted.

Rural Disaster

The catastrophe that would occur to farm families should all price and support programs be abolished and if they were forced to return to the ruthless vagaries of the free market is certain indeed. The disaster would fall alike on rural businessmen and communities as well as farmers.

Two recent land-grant college studies—one made for the Senate Agriculture Committee and the other for the Joint Economic Committee of Congress—have projected what would happen to farm prices in the event there were no price production programs.

Wheat would drop to 90¢ a bushel—cotton to 21¢—rice to $3.49 cwt.—corn to 80¢—oats to 40¢—soybeans to $1.35—grain sorghums to $1.21 cwt. Cheap feed grains mean cheap livestock and cattle would drop to $17.00 and hogs to $11.00 cwt.

None but the very strong, the very rich could survive the onslaught of such market savagery. Corporate integration would replace farm families. Rural America would dry up and the danger of monopoly production of food and fiber would become very real.

But a realistic policy can make agriculture and rural America stronger and more prosperous.

I want to call your attention to two broad efforts we are pursuing to bring about a revitalization of farm and rural America.

Both stories should be told to all America.

Rural Development

One is rural area development. More than half of the people on U. S. farms are over 45 years of age and have no special skills or training. It would be heartless to drive these people from the country to the city. Yet, the rapidly advancing technology in agriculture is constantly reducing the number of persons who can make a living in farming. By 1980, when the United States may have a population of 225 million persons, we will need many fewer persons actually engaged in producing food and fiber than are now doing so. As for land, it is expected that agriculture will be able to produce food and fiber for the population anticipated in 1980 with 50 million fewer acres of crop land than we now have available.

Rural area development, in other words, involves occupational changes for rural people as well as changes in the use of land. The Agricultural Act of 1962 gave us a brand new bundle of tools with which to tackle these problems. Among these are recreation projects under Soil Conservation; Farmers Home Administration loans for recreational purposes, for rural housing for the aged, and guaranteed loans for nonfarm rural residents. Still other tools are provided by the Area Redevelopment Act and the Manpower Training Act. Through these programs we can achieve additional opportunities for nonfarm jobs in rural areas; more rapid rural industrialization and expansion of commercial enterprises; a better balanced pattern of land use; protection and development of the nation's renewable resources of soil, water, forests, fish and wildlife and open spaces; and a strengthened family farm pattern of agriculture.

We are delighted with the initiative local REA cooperatives are taking in some important aspects of rural development. Since July 1, 1961, local electric cooperatives have helped launch or expand more than 400 industries and businesses and these businesses are expected to generate more than 50,000 new jobs in rural areas.

The second broad effort to which I want to call your attention concerns our commodity programs by means of which we are attempting to adjust output to demand and help farmers achieve more adequate prices and better incomes. The feed grain programs are a prime example. As a result of these programs in 1961 and 1962, there are on hand more than 900 million fewer bushels of surplus grain than there were two years ago. The ultimate savings will total about $1 billion.

The feed grain programs and the wheat programs of 1962 were important factors in bringing about an increase in farm income. Net agricultural income per farm in 1960 was $3,044. In 1962 it was up to $3,690—the highest level in our history.

The effects are being felt throughout rural America. Farm families are planning to buy more industrial goods. For example, a power cooperative survey indicates that farm families plan to spend $860 million for appliances and water systems in 1963—an increase of 15 percent over last year. These plans are further confirmed by the quarterly survey of consumer buying intentions which found a higher percentage of farm households planning to buy washing machines and refrigerators in the next six months as compared to a similar period a year ago.

Secretary Freeman, shown here examining a lamp from the home of the five-millionth rural electric consumer, wrote this article exclusively for rural electric publications. It was prepared in response to requests from co-op editors after he addressed one of their meetings.

Freezer Magic

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited By Jennie Layne

June is busting out all over — and your food freezer will be, too, with just a little help from you. Today's lucky homemaker can, at the drop of a hand into the freezer, work the magic of a kitchen Houdini if she, like the master himself, takes the time to plan ahead carefully. Now is the time to start planning for June in January on your family's table.

Those full-of-flavor, full-of-freshness delights that some folks take out of their freezers in the winter time don't just happen. They are the result of following certain taste-tested rules.

Following are some hints for freezing which didn't come from Houdini, but which are guaranteed to work magic if you start early and plan ahead.

SELECT ONLY THE BEST: Remember the old adage, "You only get out of life what you put into it"? Well, the same thing holds true for your freezer. You can't expect to have better frozen foods than the fresh foods you start with. But good food, carefully prepared

and stored at a constant low temperature, will retain practically all of its freshness. When selecting fruits, choose those that are full-ripe, but not mushy. Freeze vegetables when they are just slightly immature.

PICK YOUR VARIETIES CAREFULLY: Because some varieties freeze better than others, insist on those "born to be frozen." Everyone has his favorites, but when in doubt or need of detailed information on local varieties, contact your county agricultural agent or the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service in Raleigh. You can't go wrong that way.

WORK FAST: Wholesome freshness wastes away rapidly, especially at room temperatures. The goodness of cooked frozen foods depends, in large measure, upon its bacterial count. Handle your food **quickly** and **cleanly** so the bacterial count will be low. If fruits and vegetables can't be frozen immediately, place them in your refrigerator. Some fruits tend to wilt quickly and even the gentlest handling is enough to make the firmest, ripest berry something less than perfect. Adding ice to the water in which they are washed will help to keep them at their peak. To preserve flavor, wash strawberries before capping.

PREVENT DARKENING: There is a way! It's spelled **a-s-c-o-r-b-i-c** acid. It's pronounced **as' core bick.** Just another way of saying Vitamin C. You add to the cost of your fruit when you use it, but you also add food value and increase the quality. Color is a part of the fruit freshness you want to catch and hold. Light colored fruits such as apples, peaches, light cherries and light figs need to be kept from turning brown. Ascorbic acid, either in its pure form or as a commercial mixture of ascorbic acid and citric acid or sugar, will do just that. If you use a commercial mixture, follow the directions that are with it. You can buy either at most locker plants and some grocery stores.

TO BLANCH OR NOT TO BLANCH: Fruits: Never! Vegetables: Always! The key here is Timing (and that's with a capital "T"). Heat your vegetables through to the center quickly. (The time it takes depends on the kind of vegetable and the size of the pieces.) Then get that heat out quickly. Some vegetables lend themselves to complete cooking before freezing. Pumpkin, all kinds of winter squash, and sweet potatoes are some that are satisfactory cooked. Steam-heating can be done for some vegetables, but boiling water is best when vegetables are processed at home.

COOLING TIPS: Use any sanitary, food-value-saving way you can devise to remove heat quickly from food you cook to freeze. Use large trays spread with ice cubes (if they have been in the freezer, they will melt slower) and put a piece of moisture resistant packaging material over them. A version of the "quick cool" for vegetables is to fill the kitchen sink with water, add lots of ice cubes, place the blanched vegetables in a large colander, and then dunk up and down. Allow the vegetables to rest in the cold water only until the heat has disappeared. Drain well and package immediately.

PACKAGE PROPERLY: There is no way to cheat in packaging and get by with it. Use any good frozen vegetable or fruit containers that seem suitable for the product. Be absolutely sure that containers and packaging materials allow no moisture or air. Heavy duty foil, polyethylene, plio-film, and laminated paper—all are satisfactory, as are some others. Use just enough good packaging material to cover food properly and make a tight closure. If you use plastic bags, buy those no less than 1½ mil thickness. It's a good practice to put bags in cardboard cartons before filling; they freeze in a more "stackable" shape and the cartons protect the bags from tearing. It's only fair to tell you that the food will take a little longer to freeze if packaged this way, but the dividends are worth it. One of the least expensive, yet excellent, containers is the used tin can. There are polyethylene lids on the market that fit different size cans.

SEAL COMPLETELY: Fill the container full enough so that when it expands there will be no extra space at the top, but not so full that the container will break. Remember that water expands 10 percent. Syrup does not expand that much, but where there is liquid there is some expansion. Press out as much air as possible; any air left in the container will tend to dry out food.

FREEZE RAPIDLY: The quicker the freezing, the better the flavor and texture of the food. Just as true: the larger the batch to freeze, the slower the freezing rate. For this reason, it is a good practice to freeze small batches at a time. Place packages in freezer with air space around each package. After 24 hours, stack the packages in the storage order you desire. Do not stack unfrozen packages or overload your freezer; this will slow down freezing and your quality will suffer.

STORE IMMEDIATELY: To insure top quality, often to insure safety, foods must be stored at 0°F. or below. Foods will lose little of their flavor, color, texture or nutritive value while stored at this temperature.

NEW AND COOL

4754
14½–24½

4754—Scooped sundress and simple jacket. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ dress takes 3½ yards 35-inch fabric; jacket 1⅜ yards. 35¢

4831—Curved seaming adds fashion to this crisply collared sheath. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-20. Size 16 takes 3¼ yards 35-inch fabric. 35¢

9058
36–48

4831
10–20

9058—Cool dress and scalloped jacket for larger figures. Printed Pattern in Women's Sizes 36-48. Size 36 outfit takes 6¼ yards 35-inch fabric. 35¢

534

Send FIFTY CENTS (in coins) today requesting our "Fashions to Sew" catalog of Printed Patterns. With this new catalog, look forward to an exciting summer. After reviewing the 304 design ideas, choose ONE pattern as our free gift to you. To receive the pattern of your choice, mail the COUPON you'll find inside the catalog.
Send 25¢ for Needlecraft Catalog with more than 200 designs to order.

9199
14½–24½

534—Delight a little girl with this appliqued quilt. Use 3 fabrics or scraps for sunbonnet lassies. Charts; patch patterns; yardages; directions. 25¢

Send order (with coin) to: CAROLINA FARMER, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y.
Add 10¢ for each pattern for 1st-class mailing.

9199—Box-pleated casual ha easy raglan sleeves, smart but toning. Printed Pattern in Hal Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ take 4¾ yards 45-inch fabric. 35¢

Stylish Separates for 4-H'ers

Separates are in style today and 4-H Club girls will be, too, in their new uniforms which are designed in the classic blouse and skirt pattern. Any of three different style blouses may be worn with the box skirt; a separate belt gives a one-piece effect.

Miss Martha Ann Hurt, clothing specialist for the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service, says the official version is the blouse with roll-up sleeves and a convertible collar. This version may be worn to community and county 4-H Club meetings, State 4-H Club Week, county council meetings, demonstration days and special 4-H trips.

The dress-up version features a collarless neckline with roll-up sleeves. One strand of simple pearls looks nice with this version. The dress-up uniform is used for 4-H Sunday, awards and recognition banquets and National 4-H Club Conference.

The summer version is sleeveless and may be worn for informal summer activities, including daytime wear during 4-H Club Week.

The skirt for all versions has wide, unpressed pleats. This style is not designed to wear with stand-out petticoats. All blouses must have the 4-H emblem on the pocket to be official. All separates are to be made from green-and-white, firmly-woven Corovon, 100 percent cotton or a cotton blend.

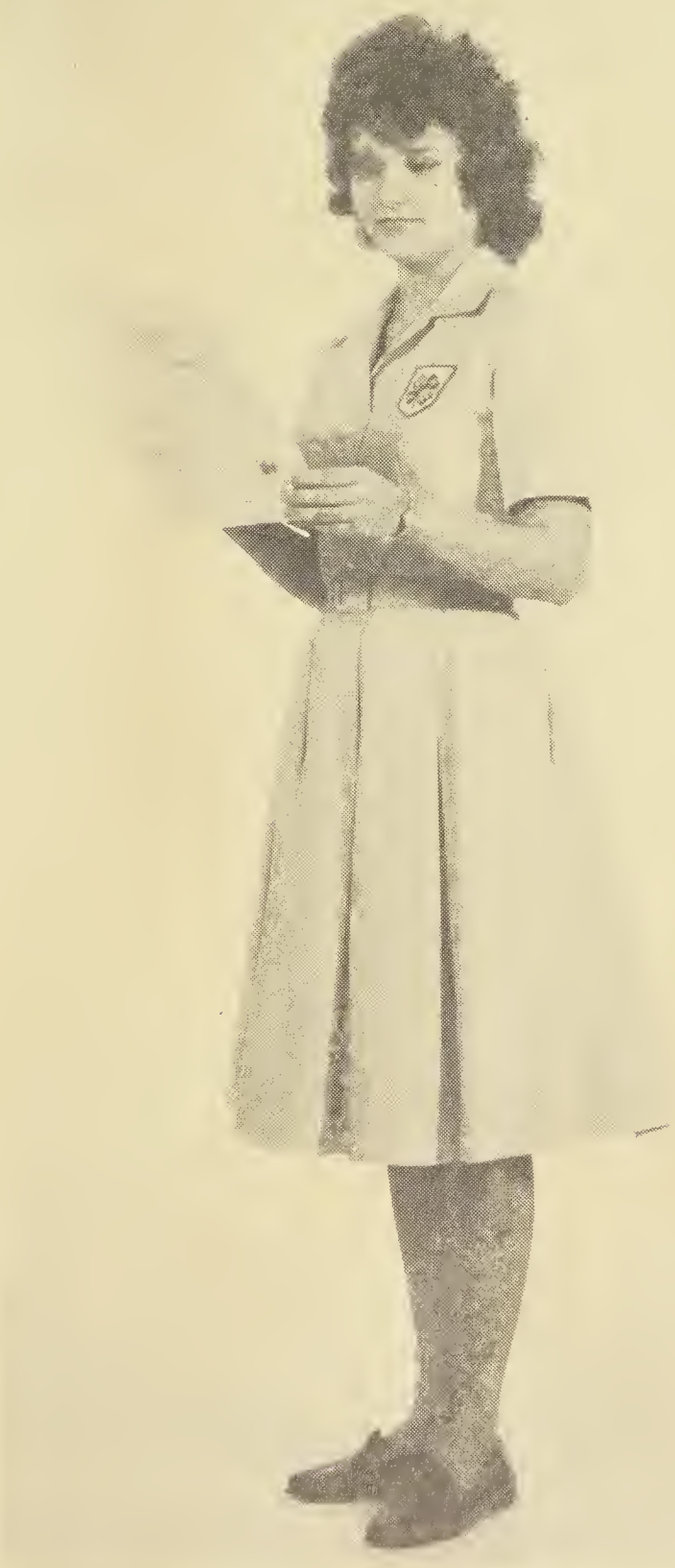
Miss Hurt emphasizes that the thousands of 4-H girls in North Carolina who have the old style uniforms should not throw them away. They will still be accepted as the 4-H uniform until they are worn out.

When 4-H girls show livestock in the show ring, they will be allowed to wear bermuda shorts or slacks. The blouse should be made of green-and-white-striped Corovon with the convertible collar and either roll-up sleeves or sleeveless. It is the same blouse that is worn as part of the official uniform. The shorts will be tailored in Swagger Cloth in fiesta green. This fabric is easy to sew, will permanently pleat and is easy to care for. This outfit will also be good for 4-H camp daytime activities.

The pattern for the new 4-H uniform is available in Jr. Miss Sizes 9, 11, 13; Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18. Yardage in pattern. Specify Pattern No. 9279.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for each pattern to:

THE CAROLINA FARMER
Post Office Box 42
Old Chelsea Station
New York 11, N. Y.
Add 10¢ for 1st-class mailing.



Miss Helen Doggett, Raleigh, who was third place winner in the state 4-H dress revue in 1962, models the new 4-H uniform.

Teen ROUNDTABLE

"Should Teenagers Be Concerned With World Affairs?"

David Coleman

"The affairs of the world today are a determining factor in what happens to the future generation. The teenagers of today are that generation; therefore, we should be concerned with the things which will affect our lives in the future. We should take every possible step to preserve the peace and prosperity of our country."

David A. Coleman
Rt. 1, Box 104
Hurdle Mills, N. C.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Larry S. Coleman, David is a senior at Hillsboro High School and president of the Student Council there. The Colemans receive their electricity from Piedmont EMC.

"Yes, I think teenagers should be concerned with world affairs. Teenagers shouldn't pick up the newspaper just to read the comic section. We should spend part of each day reading about what is happening in other parts of the world. The news shouldn't be read quickly and then forgotten, either. We should try to understand the news and the problems involved. Knowing about world affairs will help us in everyday conversation and in our school work."

Cynthia Marie Hall
Route 2
Boonville, N. C.

Cynthia is the 16 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Eldridge Hall. A junior at Boonville High School, she says she would like to study nursing after she graduates. Cynthia's family is a member of Surry-Yadkin EMC.

"A conscientious, well-read teenager is the well-informed American citizen of tomorrow. An active interest in today's affairs prepares the teenager for his role in the world of tomorrow. Once you begin to take an active interest in world affairs, you will find it fun and challenging. Try it and see!"

Ann Byrd
Warsaw, N. C.

Ann is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Byrd. She is a sophomore at James Kenan High School and a member of that chapter of the Future Homemakers of America. Her family is a member of Tri-County EMC.

"I think teenagers should have a definite concern about world affairs. The more we know about different forms of government, the more we appreciate democracy. If we take an interest in world affairs now, we will be better prepared as adults to accept controversies and deal with them more intelligently."

Janet Sue Hale
RFD 2, Box 151
Grassy Creek, N. C.

Janet attends Virginia Carolina High School, where she is secretary of the Junior Class, president of the local chapter of the Future Teachers of America and a member of the Monogram Club. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moody Hale, are a member of Blue Ridge EMC.

Janet Sue Hale

Artie Bass

NEXT QUESTION

"Do the boys really go for the 'teen monsters' with the short dresses and the puffed-out hairdos?"

The question for August was submitted by Artie Bass of Edenton, a frequent contributor to the Teen Roundtable. Artie is a freshman at John A. Holmes High School and describes herself as "just an ordinary teenage girl." Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Bass, are a member of Albemarle EMC.

If you have a good answer, send to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. at once. Send a photo, too, if you have one, (we can't return it) and a few facts about yourself. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

WESTWARD HO!

By JOHN COREY

If all the talk today about "New Frontiers" has made you yearn for a taste of pioneer days with all their glory and excitement, there's a treat in store for you on June 27-29 in the hills of western North Carolina.

"Westward Ho-o-o!" will be the cry as one of North Carolina's most colorful Tercentenary celebrations gets under way. That cry will send 20-odd oxen-drawn covered wagons on a three-day trek over the trail blazed by Daniel Boone when he crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains from Wilkes County to Boone in 1783.

The wagon train, complete with scouts and pack mules, is being organized by Clyde Greene of Boone.

Men and women making the trip will dress in pioneer clothing typical of Daniel Boone's day. Their wagons will be loaded with old-time cooking utensils, camping equipment and broad axes. The men will carry Kentucky rifles. They will be joined by the costumed cast of the outdoor drama, "Horn In The West."

The wagon train will organize near Boone's old hunting cabin at Ferguson on Thursday, June 27, and travel to Darby for the first night camp out.

As any fan of today's TV "Westerns" would tell you, a wagon train just isn't a wagon train without an ambush . . . and that's exactly what is in store for the pioneers on their first night out. The raid will be staged at dusk by a band of Cherokee Indians.

A local civic club and the churches in Darby are planning a chicken barbecue for an expected crowd of 3,000. Following the barbecue, there will be an old-fashioned talent show, a square dance and singing 'round the campfire.

On June 28, the train will be encamped at Cook's Gap on the Blue Ridge Parkway in Watauga County. A special ceremony will be held at Bamboo at a point where the Parkway crosses the Daniel Boone Trail. A buffalo stew will be served the next day before camp is broken and the train departs for Boone.

The wagon train's arrival in Boone will coincide with the formal opening of "Horn In The West," set for 8:15 p.m. in the Daniel Boone Theater.

Before disbanding in Boone on June 29, the wagon train will circle the football field in the new Conrad Stadium at Appalachian State Teachers College during a formal observance of the Carolina Tercentenary.

Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, former governor of North Carolina, will be the featured speaker.

With the exception of the barbecue at Darby and the "Horn In The West" drama, all events will be open free of charge to the public.

Ivey Moore of Wilkesboro, chief scout for the wagon train that will retrace the crossing of the Blue Ridge by Daniel Boone.

William Miller and his wife of Wildcat Creek near Boone warm up their oxen for the wagon train trek they'll make from Wilkes County to Boone.

AROUND THE HOUSE by Archie Hathcock

The summer months usually bring on a rash of sudden summer thunderstorms. Every year during these storms numerous pieces of electrical equipment are damaged—some beyond repair.

Lightning is a discharge of static electricity between charged surfaces of a cloud, or between a cloud and the earth. A normal lightning stroke toward the earth is capable of doing tremendous damage to anything in its path.

The purpose of the lightning arrestor is to conduct that lightning surge to the ground before it can damage anything. To do this, it acts as a valve to ground the lightning surge without affecting the voltage.

Conventional television antenna lightning arrestors protect only the television antenna circuit. The set is not protected from lightning surges on the power line. Similarly, a building may be protected from lightning surges by installing lightning rods, but the equipment and wiring within the building would not be adequately protected.

Some of the electric cooperatives in North Carolina will furnish the lightning arrestor and install it at a very nominal cost. This arrestor is installed at the weatherhead where the wires from the transformer are attached to the building. These lines are always "hot," so under no circumstances should the average person attempt to install a lightning arrestor at this point. Even a licensed electrician must first obtain permission from the electric cooperative before an arrestor can be installed ahead of the meter.

If your electric cooperative does not furnish and install the lightning arrestor, by all means contact the electrification advisor or manager and ask him for recommendations as to how you can protect your equipment from lightning.

The arrestor is only one protective device. There are other measures the homeowner should take, such as making sure the neutral is bonded to the water system piping.

The manager or electrification advisor will be happy to assist you with this problem. There's no charge for their services.

IRRIGATE & PROSPER
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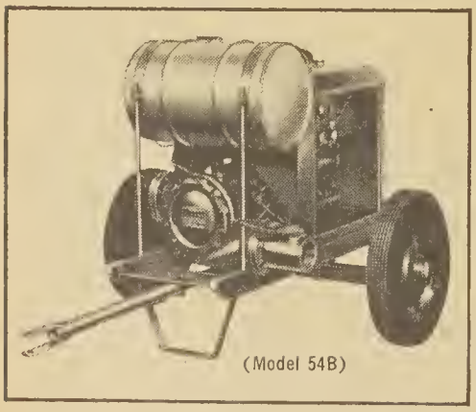
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An Outspoken Friend

Rural electric cooperatives don't reject any support, active or moral; but there comes a time when outspoken friends are especially welcome. Such a time came for North Carolina last December when a power company-dominated General Statutes Commission proposed to put the rural electric cooperatives out of business. At the same time, the cooperatives were preparing legislation to stop the power company raids on their territories.

In early January, a stranger appeared in the offices of Tarheel Electric Membership Association in Raleigh, and introduced himself as Ian G. Bloxam, an electrical supply salesman. He explained that he and his firm felt they owed a debt to rural electrification, and they were ready to pay off.

Mr. Bloxam had a unique contribution to make, and we didn't spare him. During the next 16 weeks, he devoted most of his time and travel to explaining rural electric needs to his contacts in municipalities, and trying to organize independent electric suppliers to help save rural electricfication.

The persuasiveness of Mr. Bloxam was measurable. Partly because of his contact work, lines of communication with towns were opened. Agreement was reached. The result of this agreement was introduced in the General Assembly as House Bill 426.

Mr. Bloxam organized other friends of rural electrification among his competitors, who bought newspaper advertisements enlisting public support for the survival of rural electrification.

Cynics may feel that Mr. Bloxam was just being a good businessman—assuring future sales by working for his customers when they were threatened with extinction. But Mr. Bloxam and a few others knew he wasn't likely to enjoy any economic benefits from his work.

Several weeks ago he said there was one more job he wanted to do, which involved organizational work in the Western part of the state—which was out of his sales territory. Then, he felt he had to undergo a heart operation which he had been delaying. Quite frankly, he said he did not expect to survive the operation; but every day of living his pain increased.

He completed his work, turned over his files to his wife, and went into a Philadelphia hospital. Just a few weeks ago (May 22), Mr. Bloxam had his heart surgery, and they say it was successful. Complications developed later in the day. His strength expended, Mr. Bloxam died at 11 p.m., age 46.

Twenty-three hours later, a House Utilities Committee approved, 20 to 10, House Bill 426. Thanks to Mr. Bloxam and many like him, the chances for survival of rural electrification, while not assured, had improved considerably since that December day when the power companies made known their intentions to destroy it at all costs.

—J. C. Brown, Jr.

Dear Sir:

I value THE CAROLINA FARMER very much. I am an adopted child and was reared in a rural section near Warrenton. I can remember very well when my foster mother cooked on an iron stove, and I got my education by lamp light. Two years ago, I went back on a visit and everything was different.

Maybelle Nelson Guthrie
Harkers Island, N. C.

Dear Sir:

In one of your past editions, you had a story about a baseball school for young boys. I believe it was located in the mountains of North Carolina near Asheville. If at all possible, could you send me all the information which you have about the camp or the address of the place I can get this information. Thank you.

Dennis Walls
Route 3
Lillington, N. C.

The story referred to appeared in the August, 1962, issue of THE CAROLINA FARMER. Information on the Piedmont Baseball Camp has been sent to Dennis. For others who may wish further information on the camp, write to: Piedmont Baseball Camp, Box 321, Asheboro, N. C.

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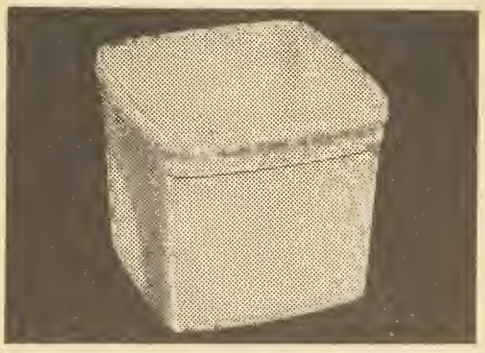

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What else? Goulds Perma-Flow is thoroughly corrosion-resistant, inside and out. You get no iron oxide "red water." You *do* get true appliance beauty, in two-tone, stylist-selected blue.

Only your Goulds dealer has Perma-Flow. He offers easy credit terms, too, plus installation know-how and complete service. See him soon!

*Medalist and Perma Pressure are registered trademarks of Metal Coating Corporation.

GOULDS PUMPS
SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK

LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 10)

Senate reconsider its vote. His motion carried on a roll call vote, but on a subsequent roll call vote, the amendment again failed, this time by 20-25 (see record on page 10).

Senator Martin and Senator J. Yates Bailey of Yancey County, after S.B. 116 had passed second reading by a voice vote, objected to third reading. Stone attempted to have this objection over-ruled by a vote until it was pointed out to him that any senator could object to final reading and a majority was not needed.

The bill then passed third reading the following Monday—after another attempt to amend it.

House Vote

Here are the names of those representatives who voted for rural electrification in a House vote on the General Statutes Commission report. The vote came on an amendment offered by Rep. Carl Venters of Onslow which removed co-ops from under Utilities Commission jurisdiction for generating purposes:

Voting "Aye": Bebber, Bennett of Carteret, Bennett of Yancy, Britt of Johnston, Burden, Carroll, Coggins, Cooper, Daniels, Delmar, Forbes, Godwin, Green, Harding, Hargett, Harriss, Hawfield, Holshouser, Hunter, Isaac, Johnson of Alleghany, Johnson of Duplin, Kerr, Kiser, Lane, Leatherman, Leatherwood, Lupton, Martin, McFadyen, Messer, Moody, Murphy, Newman, O'Hanlon, Owens, Palmer, Phipps, Pope, Poteat, Ragsdale, Ramsey of Madison, Reid, Roberson, Sawyer, Saxon, Sermons, Snyder, Speed, Stockton, Strickland, Tate, Taylor, Thornburg, Venters, West of Clay, White, Whitehurst, Wicker, Williamson of Brunswick, Williamson of Columbus, Wilson, Wood, Woodard of Northampton.

Paired for the measure were Badgley, Baker and Jones.

"He says he wants all his utilities underground."

His And Hers

Mr. and Mrs. Jones went to see the double feature at the neighborhood movie theatre. While watching the movie heroine's pitiful struggle to find true love, the husband became more and more annoyed with his wife's sniffles. Finally he demanded:

"For Pete's sake! Why is it you cry over the imaginary woes of people you never met?"

"For the same reason," the wife snapped back, "that you yell and scream when a man you don't know hits a home run."

A "Looker"

A rural bus chugged along a gravel road until it came upon a country woman loaded with packages. The bus driver, thinking her a would-be passenger, came to a stop and opened the door. She stepped up on the step and looked all around.

"Where are you going?" asked the driver.

"Well," she answered, "I ain't goin' anywhere. Just wanted to see who was."

•

Sign Of Our Times

The teacher was explaining to the class that a number of sheep is called a flock and a number of quail is called a bevy.

"Now," she said, "What is a number of camels called?"

A nine-year-old ad reader had a quick answer: "A carton."

•

Controlled Burning

A little girl was watching her mother cook. Presently the mother turned to her daughter and said, "Flossie, do you know the different dials on the stove? Can you tell one from another?"

Flossie smiled, "Sure," she said, "low, medium, high and burn."

"Oh, dear! We forgot to invite the Klebsattels."

Inner Sight

The 4-H boys were visiting their state capital during their annual convention when a girl walked by. She was the finished product—high piled hair-do, blue-tinted eyelids, gaudy lipstick and silvered nails. One boy stared after her for long minutes:

"Gosh, it looks like it must be mighty poor soil to need that much top-dressing."

HALE!

"First thing we have to do is change your name from Princess to Prince. Dad wouldn't let me keep a girl dog."

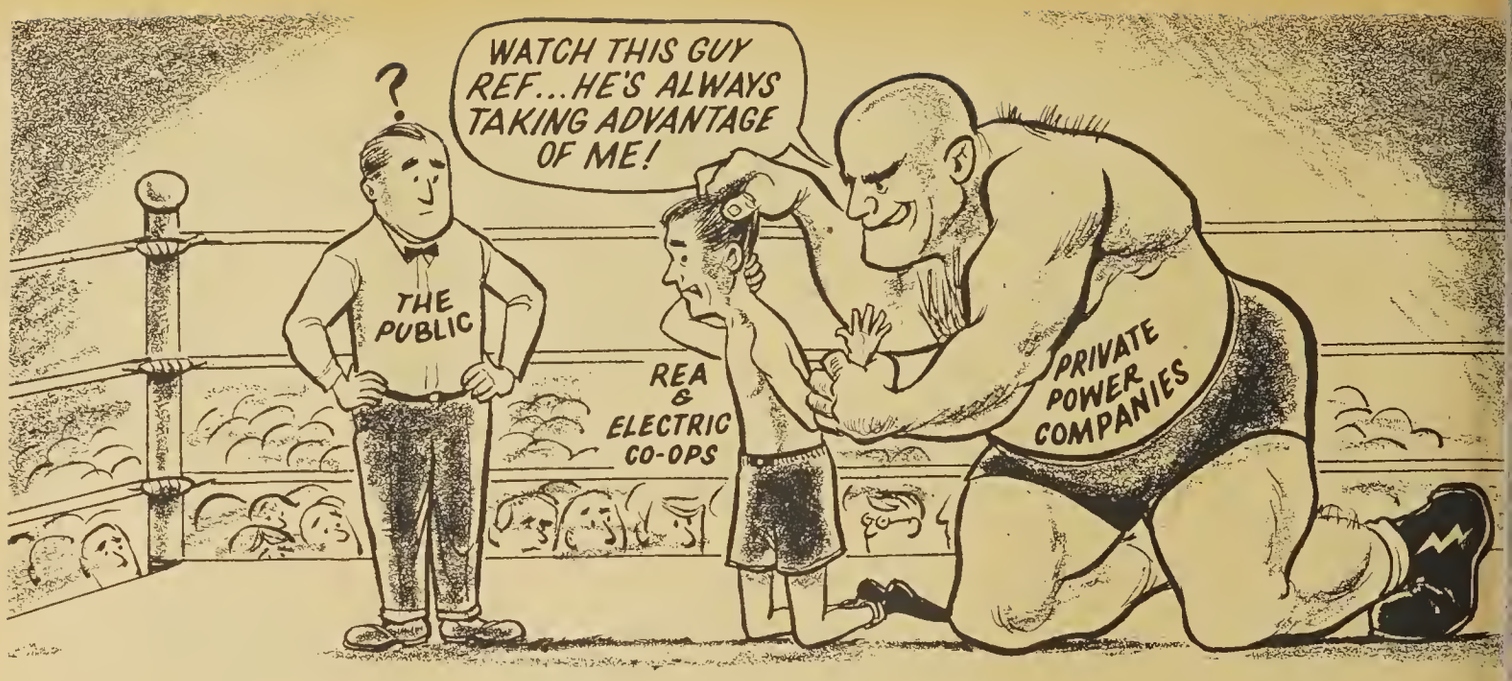
Wisecracks

. . . People who have no trouble separating the men from the boys are known as women.

. . . Adam may have had his troubles, but he never had to listen to Eve talk about the other men she could have married.

. . . They say you can't take it with you, but have you ever tried to travel very far without it?

. . . June is a month of weddings and cooing with the billing closely pursuing.



Will The Brainwashing Succeed?

For many years the private electric power companies have been waging a "public relations" war on the REA and electric membership cooperatives.

Through what has been probably the best-financed propaganda advertising program in the nation, these power companies have sought to convince the public that the rural electrification cooperative program is a socialistic, tax-dodging program, paid for out of the pockets of urban taxpayers. They further charge that if there ever was a need for such a program, the time has come to bring about an end to its function, because they, the private power companies, are now willing and able to take over and serve everyone in the nation, including the most remotely-located farmers.

This propaganda campaign has made use of every known medium — newspapers, magazines, television, radio, direct mail, and all the others.

Apparently the power companies now believe that the public has been sufficiently brainwashed, and that the time for more drastic action has now arrived. They now seek legislative action on both state and national levels which would at least start the ball rolling toward the eventual elimination of the REA and the electric membership cooperatives.

North Carolina is one of the states in which a most intense effort is being made to cripple or destroy the rural electrification program.

It is asking too much, of course, to hope that no urban person will be fooled by the propaganda efforts of the private power companies. It is obvious that many already have been, and it is not surprising considering the money and effort that have been put into the propaganda program.

But we do wish to express the hope that no farmer will be fooled by such propaganda.

The REA-electric membership cooperative program has been one of the greatest blessings in the history of agriculture in our nation. This is the program that literally took the farmers out of the dark and gave them the power to lighten their chores.

We don't have to worry much about those who were actively farming in the early 'Thirties being fooled. They know who brought them electric power when the private power companies either wouldn't or couldn't do the job.

There are many farming now, however, who have known electric power on their farms all their lives. Thanks to the REA and the electric membership cooperatives, it was there before they were born.

To these younger farmers, especially, we should like to say: Don't be fooled for one minute by private power company propaganda. Cooperative power was largely responsible for bringing electric service to the farms you now operate. And above all, don't you ever believe that the REA and your electric membership cooperatives aren't still needed. Private power companies wouldn't or couldn't do the job that needed to be done for farmers in the early 'Thirties, and there is just no telling what kind of a job they would or could do for you now if you had to depend on them alone.

It is now the time for all farmers, both old and young, to rally to the support of rural electric co-ops everywhere.

—From **The Carolina Co-operator**

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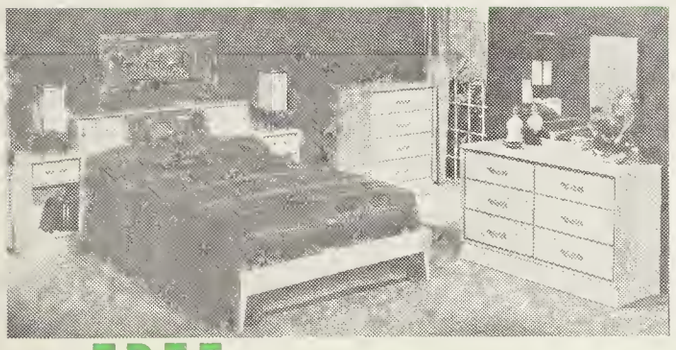

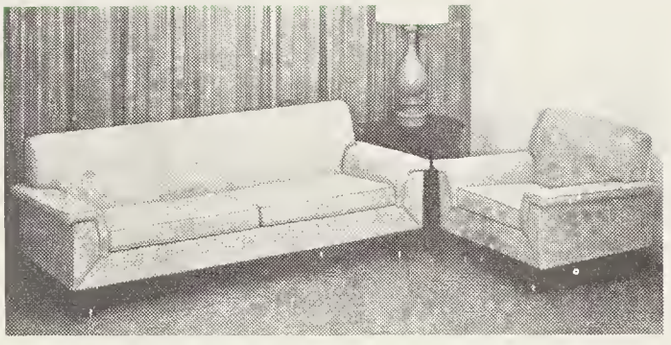

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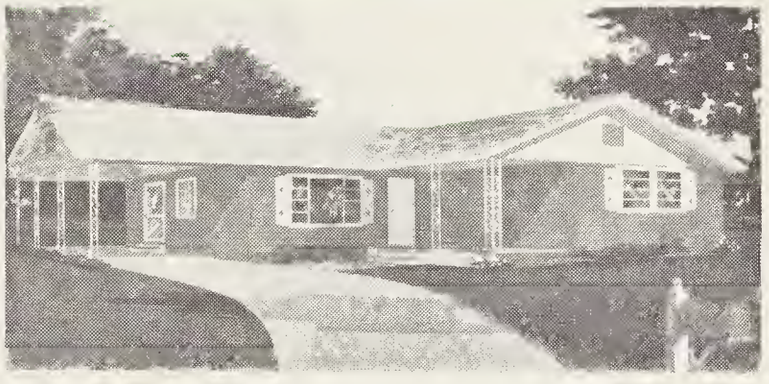

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